

THE RECORDER.

ON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1819.

COMMUNICATION.

It will be pleasing to all who feel interested for the present and eternal welfare of their fellow-beings, to learn that the feeble efforts now making, to awaken and draw from a course of infamy and vice, those wretched Females on the Hill, are not in vain; and it is ardently hoped, that these efforts may not cease for the want of pecuniary aid. One of those persons has, within a few days, been sent home, (about 30 miles from this town) to her parents, who are respectable. She had become deeply impressed with a sense of her awful situation, and strongly desirous of leaving the sink of pollution in which she dwelt. The association of pious men, who are using their efforts to reclaim such persons, wrote to her parents, who in reply stated their willingness to receive her, and their surprise and joy to learn that she was this side the grave, as they had not heard from her for a long time. Three other Females have been awakened to a sense of their enormous crimes, and, to all human appearance, are resolved to return to the path of virtue—one has gone, and the other two are to be sent home, as soon as the necessary funds can be procured.

[*Nat. Intell.*]

WEALTH AND POWER.

Mollish's Map has been referred to in the late negotiation with Spain. From that Map it appears that the whole domain of the United States extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is about equal to two million two hundred and fifty thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five square miles; of which that part lying East of the Mississippi, and including the Florida, is equal to nine hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and thirty square miles.—If the whole domain were as populous as Connecticut at the last Census, (1810) it would contain a population of one hundred and thirty-five millions, four hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred persons; and, if as populous as Italy now is, the number would be five hundred and one million, forty-four thousand and ten? give but the imagination play, and there is no limit to the grandeur we may anticipate for our country. Nay, if arithmetic be true, a very few brief years will find this the most powerful nation on the globe. We have only to wish that it may be as enlightened as it will be powerful.

[*Nat. Intell.*]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Trials for Murder.—A Special Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced term on Tuesday, before Judge VAN NESS.—Jack Hodges, a negro, was tried for the murder of Mr. Richard Jennings.—James Teed, David Conkling, David Dunning and Hannah Teed, were indicted as accessories before and after the fact. A verdict of guilty was found against black Jack; it appearing in evidence, that Jack had been employed by Conklin and Dunning to kill Jennings; that he followed him to a wood, shot him in the head, and that Dunning then seized the gun from Jack and broke it to pieces over Jennings's head.

James Teed was also convicted as accessory to the murder, it having been proved that he offered Jack a sum of money to commit the deed.

NEW-YORK.

Plattsburgh. Feb. 27.—On the 23d inst. the body of one Woodward, buried 18 months, was taken up and buried, to prevent the further progress of consumption in the family of the deceased. [There is much more superstition of this sort existing in our country than is generally known or acknowledged.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia. March 9.—*Public Calamity.*—Last evening about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the Masonic Hall, a spacious and beautiful building on the north side of Chestnut-street. It commenced in the lower story, or ball room, and appears to have originated from a defect or crack in the chimney. This noble building, an ornament to the city, and the seat of Benevolence, soon became enveloped in one sheet of blaze, presenting a spectacle equally grand and awful. About half past nine o'clock the steeple fell in, adding for a moment to the terrible grandeur of the scene. The building cost upwards of eighty thousand dollars.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore. March 9.—During the late ceremony, in honour of Gen. Jackson, an unfortunate little girl, incapable of taking care of herself, got among the crowd, and was separated from the servant that attended it. Inquiry was made, in all directions, but to no purpose. The day passed off, night came, and no tidings were heard of it. At length it happened that two gentlemen, whose walk had led them some distance from the city, between one and two o'clock that night were furiously attacked by two dogs. The animals seemed to be neither vicious nor mischievous, but exhibited a certain viciousness, and in the prime of life, had fallen a victim to this dreadful malady. The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticism of the Mussulmen, that it will soon reach that place; it may then extend to Demre and Bomba, when it will be arrested by the Lybian Desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and so on across the Atlas mountains, into the heart of Morocco, & eastward to Tunis; it has also spread to the westward and reached Constantine, Kairwan, and other populous towns. It is somewhat surprising, that with all the improvements and discoveries in the healing art, with all the scientific researches and experiments, which have taken in their range every disease incident to man, that no cure, no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for this sweeping pestilence. As the most stubborn diseases have yielded to skill and proper remedies, so we believe that this disorder could be cured, as it certainly could be prevented. Unfortunately, the religious prejudices of Mahometans prevent the adoption of measures which may tend to check the progress of this malady. It is a contagious and not an epidemic disease. When a part of a city is affected, and it is surrounded, and carefully guarded to prevent any connexion with it, the disease expires of itself; but, the Turks take no precaution, and apply no remedy. That empire is fast decaying. Pestilence will do more than the sword, and religious intolerance and bigotry unite with other causes to promote its downfall. The sooner the better. The friends of humanity are tired of this despotism which prohibits the use of those specifics, which Providence has pointed out for the use of man, and which continues to cover a noble quarter of the world with the shield of darkness and superstition.—We do not, however believe, that 700 persons die in a day at Tunis; at that rate, the inhabitants would soon be swept away; besides, there is no mode of ascertaining the exact number, but it will be readily conceived, that 150,000 inhabitants cibed in a city one third the size of New York, with narrow and filthy streets, and a confined atmosphere, must suffer greatly. The foreign agents must be deplorably situated; he is fortunate who is honoured by his country with that trust, but he who escapes it is more fortunate; and, we cannot but feel indebted to government, under present appearances, for the permission granted us of leaving that inhospitable part of the world.

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg. March 9.—It is now seven o'clock P. M. and we have just returned from witnessing a most terrific scene. Nearly the whole of that part of Petersburg called Blanford, is consumed by fire! The flame commenced about half past three o'clock, on the margin of the river. The wind blowing from N. W. with considerable violence, no efforts could stay its progress, and in three hours time, the whole of the buildings on Main-street, beginning at the Causeway, and running parallel with the river about 300 yards (suppose seventy) were destroyed.—Among them two warehouses, with eighty hds tobacco, and the Masonic Hall.

GEORGIA.

Augusta. Feb. 24.—*Free Blacks.*—An Act of the last Legislature requires all blacks and persons of colour who have not been regularly emancipated, to depart from the state within a limited period. It is virtually a banishment of almost the whole. About eighty it is presumed, will be obliged to leave Augusta. Their wish is to settle in some state beyond the Ohio, which may afford the most eligible place of permanent refuge. This choice is not only prudent for them, but fortunate for us; since, as there must be a separation, it is expedient for obvious reasons to make it complete.—A subscription will be opened to-day with the hope of obtaining as much money as will enable them to accomplish their removal with tolerable comfort.—Very few of them possess the means; and in fact the major part are indigent in the extreme. It will be found on calculation, that more than a thousand dollars are requisite for the purpose. This is a considerable sum, but the condition of these people presents the strongest demand upon our benevolence.

ALABAMA.

St. Stephens. Feb. 15.—We learn by a traveller, that about forty miles above this place, near the river, a most tremendous hurricane has been experienced, taking its direction from south-west, north-east, and about 400 yards wide; destroying in its progress almost everything in its way, blowing up the stouter trees by the roots, & carrying immense limbs high in the air to a considerable distance. In its course some Choctaw Indians were encamped, one of whom was crushed to death in a horrid manner.

STEAM BOATS.

There are now three steam boats plying on Lake Ontario; and another is building of 500 tons, intended for the trade between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott, on the St. Lawrence; she is to carry 2000 bbls. freight.

Two fine Steam Boats have been built at Blakeley, (Alabama,) and another is ready to be set up.

This enterprise is in correspondence with the commercial spirit of the new settlers of this place. Steam Boats have been introduced on the Santa Fe Canal, (S. C.) and promise immense advantages to the commerce of the neighboring country.

On the Mississippi and Ohio, there are now building upwards of 30 Steam Boats, in addition to the numerous ones which have been plying those rivers, for the last four or five years.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE first summer term at Bradford Academy, will commence on Wednesday, 5th of May next, at which time, the female apartment will be opened for the reception of young ladies, under the care of the same Instructor and Instructor as last season. *Beth. GREENLEAF.*

Bradford, March 18, 1819. *Principress.*

Arkansas Territory.—Of which General MINTON is appointed Governor, comprises all that part of the territory of Missouri, which lies south of a line beginning on the Mississippi river, at 36° North latitude, running thence W. to the river St. Francois; thence up the same to 36° 30' North latitude; and thence W. to the Western territorial line.

State of Maryland.—A letter from Prince George's county, Maryland, states, that the Planters of that county sold their Tobacco last year for nearly a *Million of Dollars*. More than three fourths of the quantity was made within the limits of 20 miles square, and not one twentieth of the soil within these limits was cultivated.

Late accounts from New-Orleans, state that the waters of the Mississippi had risen, and opened its entire navigation: that produce was coming in, in great abundance; that flour had fallen to 5 dollars per bbl; that there were 16 Steam Boats, then before the town, loading and unloading.

It is said the Naval Commissioners have agreed to fix the Grand Naval Depot for the southern section of the Union, on two distinct sites, 1st Gospert as a fitting, repairing, and docking yard, and 2dly Burhill's Bay, about 30 miles distant from Norfolk, at the Building Yard.

The Chevalier de Onis, Spanish Minister to the United States, has obtained leave to return to Spain; and will probably leave this country in May next. His successor has not been named.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the Directors of the National Bank have a right to establish branches in the different States—and that the States have no right to tax them.

Hunting in companies appears to be all the rage in Ohio. The last Ohio Monitor gives an account of three of these hunting frolics. At the first 23 bears and 20 deer were brought in. At the second, between 50 and 60 deer, 4 or 5 bears and 5 wolves. At the third, 104 deer, 9 bears and 100 Turkeys. It is stated that not one third of the game drove up was killed.

Persons in the gaol at Baltimore; for debt 26 males, 4 females; on criminal prosecutions, 62 males, 9 females.

Newbury Whales.—Mr. William Haddock, of Falmouth, brought to Portland market last week, a Pig only 13 months old, which weighed 393 lbs. besides the rough fat previously taken out. It is remarkable that the average gain of this Pig was a pound per day from its birth to the day of its death. It was sold to Mr. E. Webster, of Portland for 11 1/2 cents per lb. and amounted in the whole to \$45.19.

We understand that Capt. Arthur McLean has been chosen President, and Gen. Alfred Richardson, Cashier of the "Bank of Portland," lately incorporated; and that it will soon be in operation and make discounts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Advocate, March 12.

THE PLAGUE.

Accounts from the Barbary States, as late as Dec. continue to represent the plague as making frightful ravages. A letter from Mr. Folson, Charge des Affaires of the United States at Tunis, dated November 2d, has been received here, by which we learn, that upwards of 700 persons a day have died at Tunis; that the Christian residents are quarantined in their houses, and placed in the most trying and dangerous situations; and, by a later account, we learn with sincere regret, that Richard Oglander, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General at that place, a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had fallen a victim to this dreadful malady. The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticism of the Mussulmen, that it will soon reach that place; it may then extend to Demre and Bomba, when it will be arrested by the Lybian Desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from whence it extended to Algiers, and so on across the Atlas mountains, into the heart of Morocco, & eastward to Tunis; it has also spread to the westward and reached Constantine, Kairwan, and other populous towns. It is somewhat surprising, that with all the improvements and discoveries in the healing art, with all the scientific researches and experiments, which have taken in their range every disease incident to man, that no cure, no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for this sweeping pestilence. As the most stubborn diseases have yielded to skill and proper remedies, so we believe that this disorder could be cured, as it certainly could be prevented. Unfortunately, the religious prejudices of Mahometans prevent the adoption of measures which may tend to check the progress of this malady. It is a contagious and not an epidemic disease. When a part of a city is affected, and it is surrounded, and carefully guarded to prevent any connexion with it, the disease expires of itself; but, the Turks take no precaution, and apply no remedy. That empire is fast decaying. Pestilence will do more than the sword, and religious intolerance and bigotry unite with other causes to promote its downfall. The sooner the better. The friends of humanity are tired of this despotism which prohibits the use of those specifics, which Providence has pointed out for the use of man, and which continues to cover a noble quarter of the world with the shield of darkness and superstition.—We do not, however believe, that 700 persons die in a day at Tunis; at that rate, the inhabitants would soon be swept away; besides, there is no mode of ascertaining the exact number, but it will be readily conceived, that 150,000 inhabitants cibed in a city one third the size of New York, with narrow and filthy streets, and a confined atmosphere, must suffer greatly. The foreign agents must be deplorably situated; he is fortunate who is honoured by his country with that trust, but he who escapes it is more fortunate; and, we cannot but feel indebted to government, under present appearances, for the permission granted us of leaving that inhospitable part of the world.

Off Cape de Verd Isles, on his passage to the East Indies, Mr. Stephen Wheatland, a native of Salem, & a graduate of Harvard University in 1816.

In Paris, the Marshal Count PERIGORD, at 64, one of the warriors and Senators of the French Revolution, formerly Governor of Naples; and appointed by Louis XVIII a Peer of France, and Military Governor of the 1st division. His pall was supported by four Marshals, of France, and his funeral noticed with military honors.—Also M. Antoine PEYRUSSET, of Rothele, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

In Germany, Catherine Paulowna, Queen of Wurtemberg, & sister of the Emperor Alexander, at 30.

In Ipswich, (Mass.) Mrs. Margaret Rogers, wife of William M. Rogers, aged 33. During her sickness, which was long and painful, she gave the most satisfactory evidence of a pious spirit.

Hervies of divine things were uncommonly clear and bright; she conversed in a most interesting manner with her family and friends on religious subjects; was raised above the fear of death and the grave, and left the world with the joyful prospect of entering immediately into that rest which remains for the people of God; saying as she departed, "Heaven opens on my eyes—my ears with songs seraphic ring." She has left a husband and a daughter about seven years old, to mourn the loss of a very affectionate wife and mother, to rejoice in the belief that their loss is her unspeakable gain.—*Gaz.*

In New-York, JOHN E. CALDWELL, Esq. aged 50, agent for the American Bible Society. His loss will be severely felt by the church, of which he was an officer, and regretted by the church at large. At an early period of his life, he accompanied the Marquis De La Fayette to France, where he received a liberal education. About ten years ago Christ became precious to his soul, and from that period he has been cordially, zealously, and unremittingly engaged in the service of his Divine Master. To those who knew him most intimately, he was greatly endeared by the gentleness, piety, and kindness of his manners. They mourn their own loss by his decease whilst they have the infinite consolation to feel fully assured of his eternal gain.

In our last we announced the death of the wife of the Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, of Mount Zion, Georgia—since which, "he has followed a lovely daughter to the grave."—*Letter to the Editor.*

Funeral of Dr. Spring.—The remains of the Rev. Dr. SPRING, were entombed at Newburyport, on Tuesday, last week, with that solemn respect becoming the occasion. The corpse was removed from his house to the meeting-house, where the funeral solemnities were performed.—The services were opened by a funeral air by a select choir. The funeral prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport. The occasional sermon was delivered by the Rev. Professor Woods, of the Theological Seminary, from 1st Thess., 5th chap. 13th verse. Occasional funeral dirge by the choir. The benediction by the Rev. Mr. Brainerd, of Rowley.

Army of Europe.—In a statistical survey of Europe, lately published at Vienna, it is estimated that the armed force of Europe, on the Peace Establishment, consists of 1,793,000 men, and on a War Establishment of 3,908,000. The marine is calculated at 462 vessels of the line, 310 frigates, and 1032 vessels of lesser rank.

A French paper states the military force of Russia as follows: Infantry, 368,000 men; Cavalry, 68,000; Cossacks, 86,000; Artillery, 49,000; Sailors, 75,000; Reserve, 150,000; in garrisons, 15,000.—Total, 880,000.

The population of the following cities of Holland, at the last dates here stated, was as follows.

	1795	1813
Hague,	38,433	41,925
Leyden,	30,955	28,501
Dordrecht,	18,014	18,525
Rotterdam,	53,213	56,300

From tables recently published in Sweden it appears, that the annual income from the productions of the country is 93,000,000 of crowns. All the imposts amount to 14 million of crowns, or nearly five and two thirds crowns for each person.

Accounts from *Aux-Couzez*, to the 29th of Feb. inform, that all Gen. MAC GREGOR's troops had deserted him, owing to the want of funds for their subsistence.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Ms. Samuel Sampson, to Miss Almira Long; Mr. William Smith, to Miss Ruth Fenno; Mr. John T. Hadaway, mer. of Philad. to Miss Mary Crocker; Mr. Samuel Neal, Jr. to Miss Susan C. Babcock; Mr. Nathaniel Russell, to widow Deborah Bonney, of New-Bedford; by Rev. Mr. Dwight, Mr. James Dill, to Miss Ruth T. Cushing.

At Brighton, Mr. Samuel Davis, to Miss Susan Park.—At Worcester, Mr. Abner Harlow, to Miss Sally M'Farland.—At Eastport, Capt. John Aymer, to Miss Lydia Nayyar.—At Alexandria, Capt. Samuel Dawson, to Miss Ann E. Mason.—In Winthrop, Mr. Cyrus Weston, of Belgrade, to Miss Relief Wing.—In Limerick, Beaufit Pike, Jr. Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Mary Stinson.—In Stirling, Mr. Amos Howe, of Greenwich, to Miss Nancy Pope.—In Woodstock, Capt. Mr. William Howe, Jr. of Brookfield, Mass. to Miss Almira Lyon.—In Hartford, by Rev. Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Sylvanus Marvin, of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss Lucy L. Harrington.—In Florida, N. Y. Mr. William Crosby, to Miss Jane Vanderveen.

At Middlebury, Vt. Mr. Silas Barrett, to Miss Eliza Aiken.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Lydia Eames, aged 27, dau. of Capt. Samuel Farnes; Ebenezer Hancock, Esq. aged 77; Mr. George Erskine, formerly of Portland, aged 23; Caroline Louisa, youngest child of John D. Williams, aged 2 years; Mrs. Mary Child, aged 68; Mrs. Rhoda Cole, aged 64; wife of the late Mr. Charles Cole.

At Cambridgeport, Mr. Stephen Dutch, watchmaker.—Al Dedham, Capt. Abner Gould, aged 61.—In Mend

ENGLISH AND IRISH BISHOPS.

MR. WILLIS—The following table, containing a list of the English Bishops, the time of their consecration, and the value of the different sees, as rated in the King's books, and also according to the rentals as stated for the year 1814, may perhaps be interesting to some of your readers. There are, in England, two Archbishops, (those of Canterbury and York) and 25 Bishops; all of whom except the Bishop of Sodor and Man, have a seat in the House of Lords.

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ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Province of Canterbury.		Consecrated	King's Books	Present income
Canterbury, <i>Archbishop</i> ,	Dr. Ch. M. Sutton,	1792	£216 17 11 <i>d</i>	20,000
London, <i>Bishop</i> ,	Dr. William Howley,	1813	119 8 4	9,000
Winchester,	Dr. Brownlow North,	1771	273 4 2	18,000
Ely,	Dr. B. Ed. Sparke,	1809	214 18 5	12,000
Salisbury,	Dr. John Fisher,	1803	1367 11 8	6,000
Worcester,	Dr. F. H. W. Cornwall,	1797	1049 16 3 <i>d</i>	6,000
Lincoln,	Dr. Geo. Tomline,	1787	894 10 1	5,000
Norwich,	Dr. Henry Bathurst,	1805	899 18 7 <i>d</i>	4,000
Oxford,	Dr. Edward Legge,	1815	334 16 4 <i>d</i>	3,000
Hereford,	Dr. George I. Huntingford,	1802	768 16 6 <i>d</i>	4,000
Litchfield and Coventry,	Dr. James Cornwallis,	1781	559 18 2 <i>d</i>	6,000
Exeter,	Dr. Geo. Pelham,	1802	500 0	3,000
Rochester,	Dr. Walker King,	1808	358 3 2 <i>d</i>	1,500
Chichester,	Dr. John Buckner,	1797	677 1 3	4,000
Bath and Wells,	Dr. Richard Beadon,	1789	531 1 3	4,000
Glocester,	Dr. Henry Ryder,	1815	315 17 2	1,200
Peterborough,	Dr. John Parsons,	1813	414 19 11	1,000
St. David's,	Dr. Th. Burgess,	1803	457 1 10 <i>d</i>	5,000
St. Asaph,	Dr. John Luxmore,	1807	187 11 6	6,000
Bristol,	Dr. Wm. L. Mansel,	1808	338 8 4	1,000
Bangor,	Dr. J. W. Majendie,	1800	131 16 4	5,000
Landaff,	Dr. Herbert Marsh,	1816	154 14 1	900

In the established church in Ireland, there are four Archbishops (those Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam,) and eighteen bishops; four of whom are representative members of the House of Lords.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Province of Armagh.		Consecrated	Consecrated
Armagh, Abp.	Dr. William Stuart	1800	Clogher, Bp. Dr. John Porter
Meath, Bp.	Dr. Th. L. O'Boine	1795	Raphoe, Dr. (Lord) J. G. de la P. Beresford
Kilmore,	Dr. Geo. de la P. Beresford	1811	Down & Connor, Dr. Nathl. Alexander
Dromore,	Dr. John Leslie	1811	Dr. William Knox

Province of Dublin.		Consecrated	Consecrated
Dublin, Abp.	Dr. Euseby Cleaver	1789	Leighlin & Ferns Dr. P. Joselyn
Kildare, Bp.	Dr. Ch. D. Lindsay	1802	*Dr. R. Fowler

Province of Cashel.		Consecrated	Consecrated
Cashel,	Archbishop,	1801	Dr. Ch. Brodrick
Waterford & Lismore,	Bishop,	1813	Dr. R. Bourke
Limerick & Ardfert,		1806	Dr. Ch. Warburton
Killaloe & Kilfenora,		1804	(Dr. Lord) R. Tottenham
Cork & Ross,		1807	Dr. Th. St. Lawrence
Cloyne		1790	Dr. William Bennet,

Province of Tuam.		Consecrated	Consecrated
Tuam,	Archbishop,	*Dr. William Beresford (Lord Decies)	1794
Clonfert & Killmacduagh, Bishop,		*Dr. Chris. Butson	1804
Killala & Achonry,		*Dr. James Verschoyle	1810
Elphin,		Dr. P. le P. Trench	1802

* Representative Bishop for the fourteenth session of Parliament.

For the Boston Recorder.

CONCERT OF PRAYER.

When the distant blue mountains, that rise in the west,
Are ting'd with the sun's purple rays;
And the hour that is sacred to silence and rest,
Is hail'd in the raptures of praise.

How sweet does the incense of India arise,
At this still, sacred hour of even!

And Africa's offering ascend to the skies,
To the Almighty Ruler of Heaven!

In the rude western wilderness, distant afar,
Where the savage yell once rent the air,

I see fast rising—holly Bethlehem's star,
And is heard the sweet Concert of Prayer.

Ah! who can indulge in the pleasures of mirth!
When Christendom raises her voice

For the spread of the kingdom—that kingdom on earth,
In which angels of Heaven rejoice.

From Poulsen's Daily Advertiser.

CHRISTIAN INDIAN MARTYR.

Bethlehem, Jan. 23, 1819.

Mr. Poulsen.—The enclosed sketch of the life of a Christian Indian named Joshua, who, in the year 1816, was condemned and executed by order of the prophet Tecumseh, as an associate in witchcraft, is by permission, copied from a manuscript written by an intelligent friend of mine; by giving it an insertion in your paper you will oblige Yours, very truly.

Note. "This Indian, (Joshua,) of the Mohican Tribe, was born in the year 1741, at Watquatnack, an Indian village bordering on the Connecticut River, in New-England, where the brethren at that time had a mission; but the white people sometime after becoming troublesome on account of the land occupied by Indians, which they wanted for themselves, and finally did take from them; the Indian converts, 54 in number, besides their children, emigrated, on invitation of the brethren, to Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, and afterward settled on a tract of land purchased by the brethren for the purpose, about 27 miles distant from that place. Here they built a town, which was called Gnadenhuetten.

"The father of the Indian Joshua, who bore the same name, was one of the first Indians who were baptized at Bethlehem, in the year 1742. Count Zinzendorf himself, together with the missionary Bottner, officiated on the occasion. This Joshua, the father, was, from the time of his baptism, unto his death in 1773, a faithful and useful member of the church, being both a national assistant or warden, and an interpreter of the sermons preached to the Indian congregation;—see Loskiel's History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians in North America, part iii. page 109. Joshua, the son, above alluded to, was brought up in the fear of the Lord, and had from his childhood been within the pale of the Society. He had a genius for learning both languages and the mechanical arts; was a good cooper and carpenter, could stock a gun nicely, and no one excelled him in building a handsome canoe. He also, with a little assistance of the missionary of the place where he dwelt, (Wyalusing,) made a spinet for the use of the congregation, and was the chapel musician, while they resided there, having learnt to play on this instrument, and the organ, at the time when the Christian Indians were stationed at Bethlehem, in the years 1756, 57, and 58, during the continuance of the war between the English and French. He spoke both English and German well, and could write letters in either of those languages, especially the latter. He was very fond of reading in the Bible, Testament, and what do you understand by gratitude? resu-

and other religious books. The murder of his two beloved and only daughters, (between the ages of 14 and 18 years,) by Williamson's party, at Gnadenhuetten, on the Muskingum, in 1782, was a hard thing for him to bear. Often, very often, has he been seen shedding tears on this account, though he was never heard to utter a revengeful sentiment against the murderers. He, however, could not conceal his astonishment, that a people who called themselves Christians, and read the Scriptures, (which he supposed all white people did,) could commit such acts of barbarity, and was firmly persuaded, that if all the Indians had the Bible, and could read it, as the converted Indians could, they would be a better people. In later years he served as a chapel interpreter to the Christian Indian flock, on the White River, until the artful Shawnee Prophet Tecumseh, who was an enemy to the preaching of the Gospel to the Indians, declared him an associate in witchcraft, which brought him to the pile. While under torture, and as long as life remained in him, he prayed most fervently to God, his Redeemer, though, as the Indians who were present at his martyrdom said, he did it in a language which they did not understand, (probably in German.) He expired on the burning pile, aged 65 years."

DEAF AND DUMB.

Extract from the first Report of the National Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children in Ireland; established May 18, 1816:

"It is hardly to be expected that those who are accustomed to judge of the exercises of the mind, through the medium of language alone, should form a just conception of the intellectual capacities of the Deaf and Dumb. The cultivated uses and alertness of their sense of vision, improved by early habits of reliance on its information, and associated with almost every mental process, lay open avenues of instruction which even the philosopher explores with wonder and pleasure. The examples are numerous, in which instruction through the organs of sight has redeemed Deaf and Dumb persons, of a teachable age, from the lowest degradation, to very high intellectual attainment. One instance of this kind may be cited. Massieu, a pupil of the Abbe Sicard, was born a peasant in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. His youth had been spent entirely in the mechanical employment of tending a flock, without any attempt having been made to cultivate his reason. At the age of sixteen, when the Abbe took him into his school, he was strictly a man of the woods, untaught with any habits but such as were merely animal; astonished and terrified at every thing. His clouded and inexpressive countenance; his doubtful and shifting eye; his sly and suspicious air; all seemed to announce, that Massieu was incapable of any instruction. But it was not long till he began to inspire his teacher with the most flattering hopes." After he had made a certain progress in the cultivation of language, (which was taught him in the figurative manner adapted to his apprehension,) the Abbe required of him one day a definition of Time. It is a line, he replied, which has two ends; a path which begins at the cradle, and terminates in the grave. To the question, What is Eternity? he replied, It is a day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line which has no end. The Abbe enquired of him, What is revolution in a state? He answered, It is a tree whose roots usurps the place of its trunk.

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"A GOOD DEVISED"—COTTON MATHER.

For the Boston Recorder.

CHRISTIAN ZEAL.

There is something grand in the views of the most obscure and insignificant Christian, if he can be called obscure and insignificant, whose repentance was hailed with joy in heaven, whose path is watched by heavenly beings, and whose triumphant entrance into heaven will be honored by those angels who lead us to the bosom of the church above. Thus, though I were as poor, as wretched, as unnoticed as Lazarus at the rich man's gate, I would never give myself to sluggish indolence from an idea of my insignificance. The weakest Christian has a noble and glorious object in his eye. It is not merely the salvation of his own soul, it is not the salvation of the souls of his family; he does not cast a glance of compassion on the perishing ruins of humanity in his own town, and look no further; the wide bounds of his country do not and cannot confine his expansive benevolence—he looks abroad over the surface of the whole earth, and his heart sympathizes with every groaning sufferer. For the shivering Greenlander he has a brother's feelings. He looks with the tenderness of a kindred heart on the sooty African, sweltering in the flames of his burning sands, or smarting under the lash of usurped authority. The distant Indian, tormented by the cruelties of absurd superstitions, is the object of his kind commiseration. Wherever is one, who bears the image, though a deformed abused image of God, there he finds a brother; as such he acknowledges him, and feels towards him. He views him as the work of the same Creator, as the child of the same Father, and made of the same blood; as fallen in the same misfortunes, as hastening to the same spiritual world, and as capable of the same eternal pleasures and exposed to the same endless woes. He forgets that man is an African and a slave; that he is an Indian and a victim to cruel superstition. He calls him neither an Englishman nor a Frenchman. It is all alike to him. Christian benevolence accorns the barriers which human selfishness has formed, and knows no geographical or national divisions. He never goes to the throne of grace, but he remembers the sufferings of every land, and the most despising prisoners in the dungeon of Algiers despotism, and the most hapless slave of West Indian humanity, has the sympathy and the prayers of the most unknown Christian who comes to the throne of grace. In his plan of benevolence too he takes a wide range, and extends his charitable views to distant lands. Such a boundless benevolence heaven has beheld in the present day. We see the disciples of Christ, in the very interior of New-England, and in its obscurest corners, weeping over the sorrows of the afflicted in a remote country, though wide oceans and vast continents may remove them from their observation. We see them cheerfully contributing from even a subsistence to impart to them the means of grace, and some of the comforts of life. Indian orphans find benefactors in a land of which they have scarcely heard. Such is the spirit of Christian philanthropy—a spirit as noble as that which ever inspired the friends of mankind—a spirit, becoming the disciples of Him, who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many. Cannot such a spirit rescue religion from contempt? Let such a spirit be felt, and assiduously cherished, and the church will aye into reverence, and melt into love, the whole earth. Her light will shine like the rising sun, and if any still escape her influence, they will fly from observation, or put on the appearance of religion, and maintain a decent correctness, like the thief that steals only by night, and hides himself by day; or then assumes the tone and manners of honesty. Let the believer take these large views. Let him never say I can do nothing, it is in vain for me to attempt any service for the church, my prayers are unavailing, my contributions must be exceeding small and unacceptable, my influence is unfeigned, my example is too humble and obscure to do good; ignorance and obscurity, and poverty, all forbid me to hope that I may be useful to the church. What if a private soldier in a large army should say I am of no importance, and should then retire from the field. He would be highly probable for desertion, and yet his crime would not really be greater than that of those who sit down in indolence, and do nothing for Christ. The most obscure Christian never can know how much good he may do. The world may smile at the greatness of the Christian's designs, and at the insignificance of his little contributions, but when they see all these little gifts collected together in one treasury, they will gaze with admiration at the vastness of the sum. Thus a thousand little fountains, scattered over the surface of an extended and unexplored country, pour forth their diminutive rills; you would think they would soon be lost, and be seen no more; but no, they unite together, a brook is formed, this unites with others, and a larger stream hurries on with a stronger tide; till, at length, you stand by the side of a mighty river, that rolls a full, majestic flood to the sea, and continues to flow with undiminished fulness as long as you stand and gaze. What if one of those fountains should withhold its stream, because it was so small, then might another and another, and you would then behold that mighty river decaying, drying up; verdure would forsake its banks, sterility would succeed. Famine would rage, and horrid desolation would reign in a country once thronged with life, and adorned in luxuriance and beauty. Let no Christian then say he can do nothing, unless he is willing to leave the earth at once in complete subjection to every malignant fiend of darkness, and to all the misery which vice occasions. Every time he prays, "Thy kingdom come," let him ask what he should do to advance that kingdom, and to hasten the time when God's will shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

F.

Honour and Generosity.

A poor man, who was door-keeper to a house in Milan, found a purse which contained two hundred crowns. The man who had lost it, informed by a public advertisement, came to the house and giving sufficient proof that the purse belonged to him, the door-keeper restored it. Full of joy and gratitude, the owner offered his benefactor twenty crowns, which he absolutely refused. Ten were then proposed, and afterwards five; but the door-keeper still continued inexorable; the man threw his purse upon the ground, and, in an angry tone, cried, "I have lost nothing, nothing at all, if you thus refuse to accept of my gratuity." The door-keeper then consented to receive five